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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1871. NO. 53.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Trouble in the Greek Cabinet.

Military Escort in Dublin Assailed by a Mob.

Chicago Relief Fund—Punishment of the Mormons Urged.

LONDON, November 7.—The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fire had reached last evening the amount of £47,100. Contributions from interior towns and from individuals still continue to be received.

The Times, in a leading article approving the action of President Grant in regard to the Mormons, urges in strong terms their severe punishment.

Mobocracy in Dublin.

DUBLIN, November 7.—A mob assailed an escort of military and police conducting Kelly to Court this morning, throwing stones and other missiles. One of the soldiers was wounded dangerously.

Resignation of Von Beust.

VIENNA, November 7.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Count Von Beust, and has also confirmed the appointment of Count Andrassy, who is rapidly completing the *personnel* of his administration.

Trouble in the Greek Cabinet.

ATHENS, November 7.—The Ministry having appealed to the Chambers on a question involving approval of its entire policy, has suffered defeat. The Premier and Ministers have tendered their resignations.

Free Schools in France.

PARIS, November 7.—The Council General of the Department of the Seine voted in favor of the establishment of a system of compulsory gratuitous education, but rejected a proposition to make common schools wholly secular.

Statue of Maximilian.

VIENNA, November 7.—The unveiling of the statue of Emperor Maximilian took place to-day with solemn and imposing ceremonies. The Emperor Francis Joseph, Archdukes, and members of the ministry took part in the solemnity. The large crowds who attended manifested their respect for the ill-fated monarch by impressive silence. It is now reported that Herr Von Lempoel, Minister of Finances, not Count Andrassy, will succeed Count Von Beust as Premier. The latter will probably be sent to London as Ambassador.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, November 7.—The movement for enhanced wages continues at Rouen, where the strikers among several trades are on the increase.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 7, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼@93 for money. Bonds—5-20s of '62 91¾; 5-20s of '65 91¾; 5-20s of 67 93¾; 10-40s 89¾. Tallow 49s. Linseed oil 43s. Sperm oil 98s.

FRANKFORT, November 7.—5-20s of '62 96¾@96¾.

PARIS, November 7.—Rentes 69 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 7.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull: California wheat 12s 11d; red spring 10s 11d@11s 2d; red winter 10s 6d@10s 8d. Receipts of wheat the past three days 15,000 quarters, of which 1,500 were American. Flour 28s@27s 9d. Corn 33s 6d.

Beef 64s. Cheese 59s. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib middles 40s 3d. Tallow 48s.

FIRES IN NEW CASTLE.

A Large Cooper Shop and a Number of Other Buildings Consumed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., November 7, 1871.

Last evening, between six and seven o'clock, a stave factory, owned by Reis, Brown & Berger, in the Second ward, employing twenty men and boys, took fire and was completely destroyed, including the machinery. Loss about $20,000 dollars. Loss insured for two thousand eight hundred, principally in the Ætna Company. Also, last night, at half-past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable occupied by two canal boat horses, owned by Cochran, which were burned to death. No insurance. The fire spread rapidly, wiping out the whole corner from the alley to Mercer street, including Cochran's stable sheds owned by Garvin & Bro., and the old Mansion House, which was occupied by E. Phillips as a grocery store. Insurance $2,000; loss $4,000. Also about $5,000; also, a paint shop, harness shop, shoe shop and several dwellings belonging to Mr. Phillips. Loss from $10,000 to $15,000; insurance very light, as they were insured in several companies that had suspended.

LAND OF BRIGHAM.

Thanksgiving Proclamation from the Gentile Governor—Important Mining Case—The Distressed Whisky Sellers.

SALT LAKE, November 6.—Governor Woods this evening issued a proclamation for the observance of the 30th of November for a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. The Governor says we have been favored with the fairest harvests; no great calamity has visited us; peace and prosperity everywhere prevail; our granaries are full, our mines are rich and inexhaustible, our future is full of promise; let us therefore rejoice, and the praise of God be lisped by every tongue.

The second term of the United States District Court at Provo, Judge C. B. Strickland presiding, is occupied with an important mining suit brought by the Eureka Mining Company against the Colorado Mining Company and others. The property involved is worth millions of dollars, comprising some of the most valuable mines in the country. The question is one of title growing out of the identity of ledges and veins.

The case of Loomis and others, whose liquor saloons were closed last week by order of the municipal authorities, was up for a hearing before the United States Court to-day, on a bill restraining the proceedings at law, and a motion for the restitution of the complainants' saloon. The city not being ready for the trial, the complainants were allowed to reopen upon giving bonds for their appearance when if against them, to pay the license.

The receipts of silver bullion for the last week by Wells, Fargo & Co. are one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The winter is full upon us, snowing all afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 7, 1871.

TOM FIELDS SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

Tom Fields presented himself to the Sheriff late last night, accompanied by his bondsmen. To-morrow, however, the form of arrest will be gone through, and bail for $10,000 given.

SWEENY'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION—A SWEETSCENTED DOCUMENT.

In Sweeny's letter to Mayor Hall, he states that his resignation is in accordance with an intention expressed several weeks ago to retire from public life at the termination of this election. He did not find it healthy to do earlier. His ability to remain partly impelled him to continue to labor for its success. "I have experienced," he says, "no change in the reasons which have prompted this action. These reasons are of an overruling character, but I do not deem it to be necessary at this time to state them. The position I have held in the Department of Parks, although responsible in its character, and attended with no pecuniary compensation, has nevertheless been exceedingly agreeable to me, in the opportunity it has afforded to advance important public improvements, and in the pleasant official relations which I have enjoyed. I separate myself with the Department with regret. I have felt an ardent interest in the improvement of the city parks, and I desire to consider my connection with the Department up to the new plans until completion. They are now practically finished." The letter of his resignation was not made public until to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Wednesday along the Atlantic coast, with rising temperature. North westerly winds will continue during the night in the Middle and Eastern States, and back to southwesterly Wednesday. The barometer will probably fall, with cloudy and threatening weather, throughout the Mississippi valley and lakes, and cloudy weather are probable for the upper lakes; easterly winds for the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Missourians will return thanks on the 30th inst.

William Haskins, of Philadelphia, murdered his wife on Monday night, while drunk. He was arrested.

A negro went to the house of Mrs. Bass, living near Windsor, Henry county, Missouri, on Monday evening, and demanded her money. She refused to give it to him, whereupon he choked her till nearly insensible and attempted to ravish her person. The negro was arrested on Monday, near Clinton, taken to Windsor and hung by a mob.

The Grand Council of Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee met in Nashville yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society will be held at Milford on November 21st.

Robert Brilback, a butcher, was fatally stabbed in Carr, Monday night, by a young man named Edward Moser, from Chicago. Whisky, we suppose, caused it, as it occurred in a saloon.

There were 567 cases of small-pox in Philadelphia last week, and ninety-five deaths from the disease.

A man named Nicholas Wagner, a German, was found dead in the woods east of Council Bluffs, Ia., on Monday. A shot gun tied to a tree, with a string tied to the trigger, was found with the remains. One hundred dollars with notes were found on his person. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

On Monday as laborers were at work cutting a new road through a hill in a hollow known as Long Hollow, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, they excavated a sack containing $12,000 in gold and silver. The money was hidden there eighteen years ago by a man named Muelr, who murdered a man in California in the city. Muelr was captured and hung by a mob of Californians. He said he had hid the money under a stump in this hollow, but refused to tell where. Many have hunted for this secreted treasure, but all in vain. The laborers shared the booty equally.

A negro woman of highly respectable character has been arrested at Jacmel, Island of Jamaica upon the extraordinary charge of cannibalism. The accusation sets forth that she has killed and eaten seventeen children, whom she had inveigled into her premises for the purpose.

New Orleans is to organize a paid fire department.

The General Council of the Luthern Church of America, in session at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday formally accepted their charter recently granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The trustees named are: Rev. Drs. Krauth, Scharffet and Passavant, of Pennsylvania; E. Carlsson, Chicago; J. H. Sieker, St. Paul, Minn.; Messrs. S. Gross Fry, of Baltimore; H. R. Keller, of New York. The action of the Council last year in reference to one of the Professors in the Church book was rescinded. Prof. Sigismund Fritschell, of Iowa, presented an official communication from the Southern Conference of Leipsic, Germany. An interesting report upon the Castle Garden mission in New York was submitted by Rev. Northrop. The members of the former Committee on Home Missions were re-elected.

An unsuspecting servant girl in Mahantongo street, Pottsville, has been courted for some time past by another servant girl done up in pantaloons. She discovered the deception the other night, and the result was, as the *Miners Journal* states, would freely bar passing.

CHICAGO.

Unsatisfactory Terms Offered by Suspended Insurance Companies—Woman's Industrial Aid Society Formed—Potter Palmer Rebuilding His Dry Goods Palace and Hotel—General Order from Sheridan.

CHICAGO, November 7.—Of some fifty insurance companies that have suspended, several are offering to compromise with policy holders on terms that are generally regarded as not at all satisfactory to the latter. The Merchants, of Hartford, offer thirty cents on the dollar. The Connecticut, of Hartford, offers thirty cents down, and five cents additional in ninety days. The North American, of Philadelphia, offers twenty-five cents. The Manhattan, of New York, offers thirty-five to forty cents. The Astor, of New York, compromised with their policy holders at thirty cents, and gave them sight drafts on New York, on which payment was refused. The Security, of New York, seems to do nothing but make ambiguous statements as to the future. They apparently, though not positively, assert that fifty cents on the dollar will be satisfactory to the company. The policy holders being cognizant of its previous standing as published from time to time after the fire, only scoff, and will not generally, it is understood, accept it.

A Woman's Industrial Aid Society has been inaugurated in this city, which has for its object to give relief by light and agreeable employment to women and children who have become reduced in circumstances through the agency of the great fire, and who prefer to earn their livelihood rather than depend upon the benevolence of others. The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this new organization are among the most respectable in the city.

Potter Palmer announces that he yesterday made contracts for rebuilding the dry goods palaces formerly occupied by Field, Letter & Co., corner of Washington and State streets. The building will be on the same plans and proportions as before, except that the front shall be of iron instead of marble. It will be fire proof. Mr. Palmer will also rebuild his blocks on the west side of State street, south of Washington, formerly occupied by Carson & Pierce, Hoodser & Phelps, Ross & Gossage, and G. Downs & Co., also his three stories on Randolph street. He is also pushing forward his new hotel as fast as possible.

Lieutenant General Sheridan has just issued the following order:

CHICAGO, ILL., November 6, 1871.

[General Orders No. 6.]

So far as the provisions of General Orders No. 66, of November 1, 1871, from the War Department, relate to this military division, they will be carried into effect as follows: The division will consist, first, of the Department of Missouri, composed of Minnesota, Montana and Dakota, head quarters at St. Paul, Minn., Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding. Second, the Department of Missouri, composed of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah, head quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Brig. General John Pope, commanding. Third, Department of Texas, composed of the State of Texas and Indian Territory, head quarters at San Antonio, Texas, Brig. General C. C. Augur, commanding. Third, the Department of the Platte, being discontinued, and Wyoming Territory heretofore in it attached to the Department of Missouri, and Indian Territory being transferred from the Department of Missouri to the Department of Texas. Brig. Gen. Augur will, as soon as practicable, transfer the records of the Department of the Platte to Fort Leavenworth, and explain in person to Brig. Gen. Pope the disposition of troops in his late command. The depots of supply at Omaha will remain there, subject to orders of the division commander, officers in charge of them reporting for the present their respective branches of the staff at these headquarters. By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

[Official.] JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

One Month After the Fire.

(Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.)

It is said that Chicago merchants are already prepared to fill all orders, or as soon as such as find pressure of the freight blockade has been relieved. The burnt district begins to resemble the winter quarters of an immense army. It is a city of shanties, whose thin exterior walls will but poorly protect their occupants against the inclemency of a Northern winter. If it were not doing violence to the sexual proprieties, the pictorials having already established its gender as feminine, the writer might be allowed to call Chicago the Lear of cities, for whose looped and windowed ruggedness the bleak winds will mournfully disport ere spring again visits the lakes.

A spectator finds ample material on 'Change for moralizing. Ascending a narrow staircase, at whose foot sits a man selling sawdusty sandwiches from a wicker basket, he passes through a long hall, lined with bare brick walls, looking very much like a Cincinnati pork house during the smoky season. On all sides are men with anxious visages, but clamoring voices and talking are rarely heard. Telegraph instruments click sharply in one corner, within a rough board enclosure. In another corner sit the secretary and his clerks writing industriously at mahogany desks which have sprung up to full stature in a night. Here and there are little groups and knots of animation, the nuclei of the various departments of reviving trade, the foreshadowing of corners yet to be. In the open air the scene is the same, at one side sit several discrowned monarchs of trade, with downcast drooping heads, like a row of ill-boding ravens on a perch.

The insurance offices are almost the only places of amusement at present open to the public. Here one may laugh and grow fat, if it is not to be over-scrupulous that he desires to have adjusted. The buildings devoted to this department of business are cramped and confused like those of every other. Adjusters two and two sit at each table, and the aisles between are crowded with men who have become reduced in circumstances through the agency of the great fire, and who prefer to earn their livelihood rather than depend upon the benevolence of others. The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this new organization are among the most respectable in the city.

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The Fugg Montagues of the Chicago companies have offices in which they sit and await their ruined creditors, lugubriously and as hired mourners at a funeral. They bow stiffly to the disconsolate who call upon them, and promise to pay 50 per cent of losses always with a little homily upon the vanity of all sublunary things. One almost expects at parting to have a tract thrust surreptitiously into his hand.

The newspapers are all going on prosperously. The *Journal* has issued a handsome morning edition, and has its old air of business as usual. The *Post* shows signs of animation. The *Republican* resumes its old shape to-morrow. The *Times* is of respectable size, but very unpaged. It finds less good copy in Chicago than the ancient Israelites in the wont to find in Nazareth. The wages of the reportorial corps are said to have been raised twelve and a half dollars per week. The *Tribune* awaits its new press with anxiety, and is in the condition of a woman who would have got into a shell built for another animal and too small for itself. All the papers have reduced their forces for the present.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A. AND G. W. CONSOLIDATION.

NEW YORK, November 7.—A meeting was held yesterday afternoon of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway of New York, at their office in Nassau street, to take into consideration the agreement made by the directors of the company for the consolidation of the interests of the company with those of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad of Pennsylvania. There was a full attendance of stockholders, over ninety-nine per cent. of the stock being represented. The vote for consolidation was unanimous.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—A dispatch from Hannibal says that the election for directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, held yesterday, there was very spirited, and resulted in the triumph of the Toledo, Wabash and Western interest over the Chicago, New York Central interest, and over the Chicago, Burlington, Quincy and Boston interest.

MEMPHIS, SHREVEPORT AND JEFFERSON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 7.—A mass meeting of citizens was held in the Opera House last night, in reference to the Memphis, Shreveport and Jefferson Railroad. Addresses were made by Sam. Tate and Addison Douglass, of this city, and Judge McAden, of Texas. Resolutions were adopted pledging Memphis to furnish her full quota of the means to carry out the enterprise.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

INDIANAHOLIS, November 7.—In the United States Court to-day, on the petition of Joseph Butler et, the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad, asking the appointment of a receiver, a motion was made that W. A. Griswold, formerly of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, be appointed. The motion was then under advisement. The bankruptcy case of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road was set for a hearing at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 7.

NO QUORUM OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

There was no quorum of the Senate Finance Committee, consequently the meeting fixed for to-day did not take place. The balance of the committee are expected in a few days. The object of the meeting is the consideration of modifications in the revenue, and tariff bills to be acted upon at the next session.

MINOR TOPICS.

The committee to consider samples of infantry equipments will meet to-morrow.

Rear Admiral Alden will leave here on Friday, with General Sherman, Colonel Audenried and Lieutenant Grant, for New York.

The Wabash will probably sail for Madeira on Saturday.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Mixed Commission on British and American claims, under the Washington treaty, are beginning to assemble here, preparatory to commencing work attendant upon the opening of their session on the 14th of this month. The Commission will not be able to reach a decision in any of the claims for at least two months after assembling, as they will not be fully occupied for that period in examining the claims, *pro* and *con*, for each of their Governments, respectively, and considering the arguments which will be made. It is the intention of the Commissioners to sit with closed doors, but they will give the claimant all necessary information respecting the progress of his claim, and inform him what the nature of the decision in his case may be.

Funeral of Col. David Stanton at New Brighton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., November 7, 1871.

The funeral of Col. David Stanton, Auditor General elect of this State, took place here this afternoon. Business was generally suspended, and almost the entire community, as well as many from different parts of the State, united in paying the last tribute of respect to the honored dead.

NEW MILITARY SOCIETY.

Reorganization of the 26th Battery O. V. I., A. at Alliance.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, November 6, 1871.

A meeting of the Twenty-sixth Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery was held at the Arlington Hotel on Friday for the purpose of permanent organization. The meeting was called to order, and Captain T. D. Yost called to the chair. On motion, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Captain T. D. Yost; Vice President, T. W. Huston; Secretary, F. E. McLain; Treasurer, L. H. Millius. Minerva was selected as the place, and October 31, 1872, as the time for holding the next reunion. The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: D. C. Chaddock, J. E. Kitzmiller, R. W. Poorman, J. T. Hewitt, J. Carry, Beh. Metz. W. Punfry was appointed orator for the next reunion. After the transaction of miscellaneous business pertaining to the organization, the meeting adjourned.

J. E. KITZMILLER, Secretary.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

The Independent School District.

The argument on the appeal from the decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, granting an independent school district out of a portion of said township lying contiguous to this city, was heard by the Supreme Court yesterday. The complaints in this case are James Kelly and others, composing the township School Board, who have been opposed to the division. Mr. Patterson, counsel for appellants, relied upon four points: First, that proper notice had not been given; second, that a draft of the entire township had not been returned: third, that that provision of the school law prohibiting the carving out of the wealthier from the poorer portion of a district had been violated; and fourth, that the proceedings had not been conducted in a guarded manner. He sustained these points in an argument of considerable length. Mr. Dalzell counsel for appellees, contended that every requirement of the law had been strictly followed from beginning to end. On the question of notice the report of the Commissioners showed that handbills had been posted in several of the most public places in the *township*—not in the "proposed district," as alleged—and that both sides appeared at the meeting and were fully heard. In reply to the second point, he held that the act only required the Commissioners to report "a draft of the proposed new district," and that they had done. As to the remaining two points, there was not a single fact on record to sustain them. It was a sufficient answer to this allegation—for such it was—that the opponents of the new district never dared to go into the merits of the case—never asked for a commissioner to take testimony. They knew too well what the result would have been, had they done so. If the wealthier portion had been carved out, where was the fact to show it? Holding, as he did, that every step in the proceedings was regular, the appellants had no real grounds for complaint. But again, if they had sustained injury, there was a remedy pointed out by the act itself—a remedy which permitted the Court below to correct any error which it might have made. They could petition the Court to open the decree, and the case could then be fully heard on its merits. This, for reasons known to themselves, they had not attempted.

The case, in its legal bearings, was very ably argued on both sides. The merits were not properly a subject of debate, but had they been, the advantage would have been "overwhelmingly" in favor of the appellees. The real facts are, the people of Wilkinsburg and vicinity are suffering from want of proper school facilities, and they long to hope whatever of inducing the directors of the township to give them a building suitable for a graded school. They have been compelled to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions for relief. Wilkinsburg is only a large district, extending from the city line to Turtle creek, a distance of five or six miles, along the Pennsylvania Railroad. The policy of the directors has been to run the schools on the cheapest possible plan, disposing of as little property as possible. The population has increased so rapidly in the proposed new district that it now contains three hundred and sixty-one school children, and the school house—an old, dilapidated structure of two rooms—cannot possibly accommodate more than one hundred. The result is, several select schools are in operation, a large number of scholars attending the public grade schools in the adjoining wards—*buying* an education. The Commissioners therefore found themselves—while others are being sent to private schools in the old city, in refusing to furnish the proposed new district by law—actually not only not required to furnish ample school-room for all the children, but to provide a building for a certain number of scholars will justify)—the Directors have absolutely driven two-thirds of the children from the district school, and thrown the whole system into contempt. The Commissioners appointed by the Court, after investigating the situation at a glance—they saw that the independent district was in fact a matter of necessity; that no good reason could be urged against it; that no injury could result to the old district, and a lasting benefit would be conferred upon the new, and they so in effect reported, under oath.

In regard to the wealth of the new district, as compared with the remaining portion of the township, the several properties, the pictorials having already established its gender as feminine, the writer might be allowed to call Chicago the Lear of cities, for whose looped and windowed ruggedness the bleak winds will mournfully disport ere spring again visits the lakes.

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Potter Palmer announces that he yesterday made contracts for rebuilding the dry goods palaces formerly occupied by Field, Letter & Co., corner of Washington and State streets. The building will be on the same plans and proportions as before, except that the front shall be of iron instead of marble. It will be fire proof. Mr. Palmer will also rebuild his blocks on the west side of State street, south of Washington, formerly occupied by Carson & Pierce, Hoodser & Phelps, Ross & Gossage, and G. Downs & Co., also his three stories on Randolph street. He is also pushing forward his new hotel as fast as possible.

Lieutenant General Sheridan has just issued the following order:

CHICAGO, ILL., November 6, 1871.

[General Orders No. 6.]

So far as the provisions of General Orders No. 66, of November 1, 1871, from the War Department, relate to this military division, they will be carried into effect as follows: The division will consist, first, of the Department of Missouri, composed of Minnesota, Montana and Dakota, head quarters at St. Paul, Minn., Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding. Second, the Department of Missouri, composed of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah, head quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Brig. General John Pope, commanding. Third, Department of Texas, composed of the State of Texas and Indian Territory, head quarters at San Antonio, Texas, Brig. General C. C. Augur, commanding. Third, the Department of the Platte, being discontinued, and Wyoming Territory heretofore in it attached to the Department of Missouri, and Indian Territory being transferred from the Department of Missouri to the Department of Texas. Brig. Gen. Augur will, as soon as practicable, transfer the records of the Department of the Platte to Fort Leavenworth, and explain in person to Brig. Gen. Pope the disposition of troops in his late command. The depots of supply at Omaha will remain there, subject to orders of the division commander, officers in charge of them reporting for the present their respective branches of the staff at these headquarters. By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

[Official.] JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Yesterday—Report of the Chicago Committee—Verbal Reports from Several of the Ladies—The Churches Asked to Co-operate with the Society, &c., &c.

The Ladies' Relief Association of this city held a meeting in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. There was a very large attendance, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Mrs. Harbaugh occupied the chair, and Mrs. Umbstaetter acted as secretary.

The meeting being called to order, the secretary read the following report from the committee of ladies who visited Chicago last week:

To the Ladies Relief Association of Pittsburgh:

LADIES—In compliance with your request, your Committee visited the city of Chicago last week to carefully inquire, and if possible to get such definite and intelligent idea has to the best manner and mode of making your work effective, and distributing the charities of this District, which you have the honor to represent, to the best advantage. We have performed this duty to the best of our abilities without cost to the Association and beg leave to report: We left this city Tuesday afternoon, 31st inst., arrived at the desolated city Wednesday, 1st inst., and found where many friends received us, and the kind hospitalities of homes left standing were freely offered to us. You have all read descriptions of the terrible conflagration, but the extent and magnitude of it can hardly be realized, until you look and see for yourselves.

Through the courtesy of friends, we first visited the various parts of the ruined city, then called at the headquarters of the General Relief Association, so ably represented by Mr. Wirt Dexter, who received us cordially and imparted to us all the information he could in the limited time he had at his disposal. At the Church of the Messiah we met the Central Committee. We were then invited to meet committees of ladies from other organizations, who are working industriously and systematically, relieving the wants of the unfortunate. We also visited several church organizations as well as many ladies, who are quietly working, independent of any regular organization, among all classes of sufferers. We will make particular mention of the "Home for the Friendless," which we visited. This institution has heretofore been sustained principally from contributions of citizens of Chicago; now it is necessarily cut off from this source. As the demands upon its benefactors are very largely increased, it should receive your especial attention. The local societies, and various charitable organizations of Chicago, are managed with prudence, energy and system, great care being exercised that those only who are entitled to assistance receive it.

From these various conferences and investigations, we are fully impressed with the fact that many thousands in and about the West and North-west will require charitable care and aid for many months to come. We therefore recommend the association to continue its work, and that we may dispense through the local organizations of Chicago and other points in the North and North-west the charitable donations that our citizens may wish to give. We would recommend that a general distributing agency be established in each district, and lasting benefit would be conferred upon the new, and they so in effect reported, under oath.

In regard to the wealth of the new district, as compared with the remaining portion of the township, the several properties, the pictorials having already established its gender as feminine, the writer might be allowed to call Chicago the Lear of cities, for whose looped and windowed ruggedness the bleak winds will mournfully disport ere spring again visits the lakes.

A spectator finds ample material on 'Change for moralizing. Ascending a narrow staircase, at whose foot sits a man selling sawdusty sandwiches from a wicker basket, he passes through a long hall, lined with bare brick walls, looking very much like a Cincinnati pork house during the smoky season. On all sides are men with anxious visages, but clamoring voices and talking are rarely heard. Telegraph instruments click sharply in one corner, within a rough board enclosure. In another corner sit the secretary and his clerks writing industriously at mahogany desks which have sprung up to full stature in a night. Here and there are little groups and knots of animation, the nuclei of the various departments of reviving trade, the foreshadowing of corners yet to be. In the open air the scene is the same, at one side sit several discrowned monarchs of trade, with downcast drooping heads, like a row of ill-boding ravens on a perch.

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One Month After the Fire.

(Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.)

It is said that Chicago merchants are already prepared to fill all orders, or as soon as such as find pressure of the freight blockade has been relieved. The burnt district begins to resemble the winter quarters of an immense army. It is a city of shanties, whose thin exterior walls will but poorly protect their occupants against the inclemency of a Northern winter. If it were not doing violence to the sexual proprieties, the pictorials having already established its gender as feminine, the writer might be allowed to call Chicago the Lear of cities, for whose looped and windowed ruggedness the bleak winds will mournfully disport ere spring again visits the lakes.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN F. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

THE report which gives us to understand that BRIGHAM YOUNG has fled from Utah is silent on the point how his score of wives take it. Wives in general, under such circumstances, are generally described as inconsolable and objects of sympathy, and the crime of desertion in most cases is supposed to inflict great cruelty. But about the wives of BRIGHAM YOUNG we have heard nothing of the sort, and are left to presume that they regard it as an event which delivers them from a fearful bondage and state of degradation.

THE funeral of Dr. DAVID STANTON, Auditor General elect, at New Brighton yesterday, was attended by a vast concourse of citizens of Beaver county and the adjacent country. A number from our city were also present. The services were held in the Presbyterian Church, which was insufficient to contain the large number in attendance. The Beaver County Medical Society were present in a body. Appropriate resolutions of that body were read, and, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, business in the town was suspended. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. CRITCHLOW, assisted by other clergymen of different denominations.

GOV. PALMER receives little encouragement in his raid on General SHERIDAN on account of the death of a citizen at the hands of the military police at a moment when there was neither law nor ministers of God and when everything was chaos. While regretting the death of a citizen, the loyal people of Chicago have reason to thank General SHERIDAN, and do not care for the energy and ability with which he has guarded the stricken city till some natural course of things was restored. Governor PALMER has been unkind. It is inconsistent with [illegible] and enlightened administration affairs.

THE New York *Standard*, whose editor, whatever may be thought of his views, cannot justly be charged with ignorance of the drift of public affairs, still insists upon regarding Vice President COLFAX as a candidate for the Presidency, and thinks that for a statesman who only yearns for the delights of private life, his views and suggestions about platforms are given with most remarkable persistency. The *Standard* intimates that Mr. GREELEY will unfold his programme relative to the Presidential succession as soon as the present contest in New York is fairly settled, and expresses the opinion that it involves the nomination of Mr. COLFAX, through a combination similar to that which resulted in that of POLK in 1844 and of PIERCE in 1852. The *Standard* does not profess to know whether Mr. COLFAX is aware of the combination, "but it is certain," it remarks, "that he does not mean to be forgotten by the country." We give these speculations for what they are worth.

CONSIDERING the moulding influence upon our country of the millions of foreigners who make it their home and cast in their lot with us, the recently published report of Mr. MYERS to the Secretary of the Treasury, detailing the results of his official investigations in Great Britain, Germany, and afterwards in New York, on the subject of immigration, affords grounds for general congratulation. This report shows that the average immigration from Europe to the United States is fully two hundred and fifty thousand souls a year, and that this number, which is not temporary, nor fluctuating, but permanent and likely to reach three hundred thousand within the next twenty years, is chiefly composed of the best and most enterprising farmers, mechanics and laborers, who, although generally poor, are usually in the prime of life, rugged, honest and industrious, and thoroughly trained in their callings. Taking all classes of emigrants together, Mr. MYERS estimates that not more than four per cent. belong to the dangerous and criminal classes of society, while not more than one per cent. are actual and convicted criminals. This is a much more favorable showing than the country had hoped for. It is impossible that so vast an influx should not make its character and influence felt throughout all the strata of society, and it is gratifying to know that as a general thing the foreign elements which we absorb are of so healthful and robust a nature.

WHATEVER may at one time have been thought of the propriety or necessity of the President's South Carolina Ku-Klux proclamation, the revelations which have been made of the power of the Order and the magnitude of the conspiracy, since the General Government took the matter in hand, prove beyond a doubt that there was no other way under the sun to deal with the evil effectually. The civil authorities were not only powerless, but in many cases were themselves active members of the Order. Not an instance has ever yet occurred of a white South Carolina jury inflicting punishment on any man for any act committed as a member of the Klan. Witnesses, jurymen, and not seldom sheriffs, jailors and constables, were tarred with the same brush, and bound by the same horrible oaths to protect and defend each other, and the only possible alternative was for the Government of the United States to step in as it did, unless, indeed, the rule of the Klansmen was to be recognized and obeyed. There were no half way grounds. Either the authorities or the mob had to yield. Correspondents from that section write that there is now but one feeling among respectable men, and that is one of satisfaction that an end is being made of the whole trouble-some affair. Within a period of two weeks the General Government has accomplished what the State authorities could not have effected in two years, the organization being practically broken up and annihilated. Many instances of individual hardships have doubtless occurred, but it is the belief of not a few of the most intelligent and respectable natives of the State that the action of the President will redound to its final advantage. Nor is there any doubt that the organization was the worst enemy of the people. Although unable to overthrow the State Government, yet neither could the State authorities overthrow it; and hence the people were under the joint dominion of bad civil rule and worse mob law. The prompt action of the National authorities has disposed of the one; the next thing in order is to deal with the other. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the entire State Government is honeycombed with incompetency and corruption from top to bottom; nor is there any question that this imbecility and rascality to a considerable extent provoked the outrages of the Ku-Klux. There are, of course, honest and capable men scattered here and there in its various departments, but it is undeniable that as a Government it is an organized swindle. The solvency of the State is even now said to be endangered, and its bonds are almost down to zero. Reconstructed upon a basis of integrity and capacity, South Carolina may reasonably look forward to a fair share of prosperity in the future. But the work of reform must be laid to the root of the tree, no matter what unworthy dignitaries may be bruised or crushed in its fall.

IS IT A LAND JOB?

It is understood in well-informed circles that a proposition is on foot to secure the passage of a bill by Congress, at its ensuing session, giving to each State and Territory one million of acres of the public lands for the endowment of a university or college, ostensibly to be devoted to the interests of the higher education. It is urged in support of the movement, that since the General Government builds railways, improves harbors and rivers, and encourages industry and skilled labor, it is also bound to see that provision is made for teaching the arts and sciences in their highest perfection. It is to be hoped that Congress will promptly refuse to pass any such bill. Exclusive of the Territory of Alaska, the proposition involves the voting away of forty-eight millions of acres of the public domain, every foot of which will in a very few years be needed for actual settlers. Already this area is becoming greatly diminished. Not including Alaska there remained, according to the Land office report of last year, 1,018,202,000 acres; from which deduct twenty-one millions of acres since given to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and it leaves 997,202,600 acres. It is estimated by so competent an authority as the Assistant Secretary of the Interior that not more than one-third of this is arable; which, if true, leaves but 332,400,869 acres available for purposes of settlement, and of this amount a large portion is already reserved for Indians. It is therefore evident that Congress cannot afford to make any further grants except upon the clearest proofs of their necessity. Land monopolies of whatever kind are always more or less detrimental to the best interests of the country; and the history of the past, with respect to our public domain, fully establishes the desirability of increasing the number of small farms in preference to almost any other form of disposing of the National acres. It is true that the grants which have been made for educational purposes, amounting in the aggregate to some sixty-nine millions of acres, has proved the most useful donation ever made to States, and has had an excellent effect in fostering the common school system; but it is probable that even these grants would have been perverted to speculative purposes had they not lain in separate sections, and thereby proved unavailable for those ends. If Congress takes any action at all with respect to education it is to be hoped it may be with regard to the establishment of a compulsory Common School system. Institutions of learning of a high grade are doubtless needed in all the States and Territories, but it is a far more important question how to get the children of the country into the common schools which already exist. Moreover, the proposition that the respective States and Territories shall act as trustees in the sale of the lands to be granted, and in the application of the proceeds, gives it the appearance of a job. If the General Government is expected to make this vast endowment, certainly it would seem every way proper that the management and control thereof should be permitted to remain in its own hands. The scheme has a decidedly fishy and unwholesome look. Under the pretense of rewarding patriotism, promoting agriculture and encouraging education, speculators and lobbyists have more than once cheated the Government and defrauded the people by obtaining fat slices of the most valuable portion of the national possessions; and this project, to a careful observer, presents every appearance of belonging to the same family and being the work of the same class.

TERRIBLE LESSONS.

Whatever may be the immediate result of the struggle between corruption and reform in New York—a result uncertain at the time we write—its final issues are surely destined to be decisive as respects the interests of the entire Republic. Though New York as the commercial metropolis of the country, and in the character of a large element of its population, is a peculiar city, its peculiarities do not so distinguish it from other American cities and towns as to divest its fortunes of their exemplary nature. The elements of various kinds which have worked such mischief and infamy there, exist and are in energetic activity in almost every center of population throughout the entire country. More favorable circumstances and a more conspicuous scene make all the difference. Were thinking of the many corruptions people are apt to confine their view to the great city alone, for the moment forgetting that the whole State is directly involved in and compromised by the villainous organization whose doings have lately been exposed. Were the city alone concerned, the ignorant Celtic population of the place and "the proletarian animals kept at the public cost" might with some plausibility be regarded as the source of the evil. The elements named are undoubtedly more numerous in New York than in any other American city, and the thought of the relative fewness of the dangerous classes, other cities and sections might take comfort, or even think themselves safe. All such grounds of self-gratulation are illusory, no better than vain dreams. The elements in which TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and Company took root and found strength exist everywhere. Not New York city, but Albany was the place which witnessed the most astonishing displays of the political influence possessed by those scoundrels. The discouraging and frightful fact in the history of Taumany is that men elected to the Legislature by honest constituencies, by the single-minded and hard-working farmers and mechanics of the rural districts, were willing to do the bidding of the city clique known, though not proved to be dishonest.

In a State whose population is as moral as any other State in the Union, and more intelligent than the population of a majority of the States, three or four men have been able to pursue for years without interruption the most amazing career of public robbery of which there is any record. Mr. EVARTS did not express himself too strongly when he affirmed a few evenings ago that the corruption practiced by the rascals of Tammany has no parallel in the history of any despotic government in the world. With equal truth he added, that there is no King or Emperor in Europe at the present day, nor has one lived within a century, who having practiced, or having been detected in such villainy, would have found anybody to defend him, his family and his dynasty from the vengeance of his subjects. Rather would the people are everywhere excited on the subject, and eager to learn the success or failure of the attempt to punish the criminals. In fact, not only Americans, but in Europe also the enemies as well as the friends of free institutions are watching the proceedings by which the power of popular government to vindicate itself will seem to many either proved or disproved.

But whatever may be the result of the elections in New York, we may trust that the history of Taumany as recently disclosed will exert its proper influence on the popular mind. However discouraging another triumph of the knaves may be, it would be foolish for us to yield to despair. We have a republic and change of government is impossible, if it were desirable. The true lessons taught us by the New York developments, lessons reinforced and emphasized by the triumph of TWEED are so obvious that the wonder that the people are everywhere excited on the subject, and eager to learn the success or failure of the attempt to punish the criminals. In fact, not only Americans, but in Europe also the enemies as well as the friends of free institutions are watching the proceedings by which the power of popular government to vindicate itself will seem to many either proved or disproved.

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

at ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank, JAMES MORRISON, C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH, R. W. TEETER'S, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, November 7, 1871.

The tone of the local money market is decidedly firm, and the volume of discount business is very light, considering the demand for loans. The banks are as liberal to their customers as they can be under existing circumstances, and do not hear some complaint of the apparent scarcity of money from outside borrowers. Lenders usually draw the reins closely whenever there is a pressure on them for money, and are reluctant to make loans on long engagements. One week of high rates in our rivers would work a wonderful change in the condition of the loan market here. It is not so much a scarcity of money here as want of confidence in many borrowers.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	85
Central Pacific Railroad	
Current Pacific Railroad	111¾

—The money market at Cincinnati continues to be well supplied with currency—in fact its volume is rapidly increasing, and there being only a moderate demand for loans, discounts are easily obtained at high per cent. for thirty and forty days, and nine to ten per cent. for sixty and seventy days. Three months paper is difficult to negotiate at less than eleven to twelve per cent in the open market, and the banks do not like to take it to any considerable extent.

—In Wall street, the *Herald* says, call loans have been readily accessible at the legal rate of interest, which in some instances were paid in gold. But the market seemed to lack the daily fluctuation to-wards the latter rates each afternoon before the banks closed, so that while seven per cent. was generally the rate at the Board, the sidewalk rate almost invariably went off to five per cent. An explanation of this it has been alleged that the clique offerings on the "bull" side paid the full legal rate in the morning and loaned the money at lower figures in the afternoon. On the other hand, there were no doubtless the usual number of enders, who, seeing money seven per cent. early in the day, calculated it would be worth just as much at closing hours of business, but being disappointed at the inactivity of the demand forced their balances to the street rather than have them go over unemployed. Time loans, however, show stringency, whether upon pledge of collaterals or on the simple of signature, the paper. The full legal interest and a commission of legal percent. are demanded for the former, where the time ranges from 60 to 90 days, while the latter may be easily had at a discount of one per cent. a month. The strictly "gilt-edged" grades are not alcable at less than ⅝@10 per cent.

—The insurance losses by the Chicago fire are $74,986,000, of which New York city loses directly at least $13,476,500, to say nothing of the loss by the e-insurance caused by unfortunate companies. We gave long thought, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, hat the business of fire insurance, as in some instances, improvidently stretched by reckless managers, who had ambitious aspirations to excel in ieedless rivalries, and in others (mostly stock companies) by seeking gains out of proportion to the ake as much money as possible for their shareolders and themselves. The loss by the Chicago re has demonstrated the truth of this suspicion, and if the discovery is one to the best advantage a reforming old abuses, the losses will not be wholly without compensating return. In a business hat, above almost all others, should be marked by andor and frankness, these desirable qualities hould be lost sight of in hosts of gob-tongued gents traversing the country, seemingly more interested on securing commissions than in establishing the best reputation for their respective institutions. Almost all of the Illinois companies have one to the board. In Philadelphia, the Girard Fire, hich has just announced an assignment, is probably the only company that will fall on account of the Chicago fire. Other companies will be compelled to enlence and direct loss to parties forced to enew insurance in other companies, and hey also weaken confidence in the insurance sell. What is much wanted in the business is reliable officers, and the establishment of rates n the necessities for their use in the matter of insurance, rather than companies started by enterprising strangers, for the purpose of making fat aaries for themselves. Home companies, formed f substantial men who have money, will command directors who will feel their responsibility, nd who will look after the interest of the concerns, hold in caring for the interests of those who have insured. Men who have little, if any, pecuniary terest in companies, and loan their names s directors and managers, which are often used as decoys to the unsuspecting, often d the ruin of the community, are in the wrong. There ought to be in every insurance company a personal liability, as a safeguard against managers. This would prompt them to their duty or make them more chary of the use of their trust. An exhibit of the legal position of insurance companies is not only terribly damaging to the managers, ut disgraceful to the State authorities. One of the companies has assets of only $273,000 with which to meet $1,000,000 of losses; and six others are reliable to an equally bad condition. Not one of these seven can pay more than eight per cent. for its losses, and the majority will not exceed six per cent. each. The Attorney General of the State has begun proceedings against the companies to wind up their affairs; but timely precaution could have been better than this extreme remedy. The loss of the first-class insurance companies have been met and overwhelmed with business that, with the most devotion on the part of their entire force, they have been unable to deliver their policies as rapidly as desired. But in the end the companies as the largest absolute capital when furnishes absolute best security, so it must be the one that takes the greatest volume of risks that will pay the largest dividends. The old insolvent companies have paid fairly enough for their experience.

—We are without our usual Wall street stock reports to-day. As announced before, there was an ajournment of the Stock Exchange and the Gold ard on account of the important election. The ridence remarks that in view of the hopeful signs f the fire that seven on Chicago, the money panic re usually put under the ban, the topic of most interest, and which occupies most of the thought and conversation of the street, is the coming election, and the possibility, if not probability, of ousting the out of thieves who have so audaciously rotted and ish-ed gh bankrupted the city and commercial nter of the Western Hemisphere.

—At Philadelphia there is a firm feeling in the oney market, and no apparent easing up in rates. here is some demand for loans, and during the past e period for pack packing is near at hand, a close oking if not a stringent market is looked for. ports of the busy season for the year, it is anticipated, ill be unusually low, so that the drain on the banks ng will be less than usual, but it must be remembered that this market has rarely been in a worse ondition to bear the pressure than at the present me. The quote call loans at from 6 to 7 cent. on ost collaterals, and prime commercial paper at 10@12 p nt., according to dates and credits.

—Messrs. Bowen & Co., brokers and members of e Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most ave stocks:

entral Transportation	30
hiladelphia and Erie	58½
ehigh Navigation	58½
ehigh Valley	58¾
ake Shore and Michigan Southern	94¾
ittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97¾
ittsburgh and Connellsville	58½
ittsburgh and Erie	58½
ittsburgh and Steubenville	58½
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	58½
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis preferred	58½
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis scrip	58½
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7 per cent. bonds	94¾
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 6 per cent. bonds	94¾
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 5 per cent. bonds	94¾

THE VERY LATEST.

ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

The Empire State Redeemed.

Our Majority About 35,000.

Both Branches of the Legislature Safe.

Boss Tweed Beats the Fenian Candidate.

The "Fire-Proof" Ticket Elected in Chicago.

Massachusetts Up to Her Record.

New Jersey Probably Democratic.

Republican Victory in Wisconsin.

No Disturbances Reported from Any Quarter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Returns from a few scattered towns in the interior indicate uniform Republican gains, and that the Republicans have carried the State by a decisive majority.

A woman named Margaret Muller presented herself at the polling booth in Greenwich street to-day. The inspector took her vote, and she went on for a way, and the cheers of the crowd.

9 P. M.—Twenty-three towns in various parts of the interior of the State show a Republican gain of 1,500 over the vote of 1866, when Nelson, Democrat, 1,500 over the vote of 1866, when Nelson, Democrat, had 20,241 majority for Secretary of State. If this ratio be carried out, the State would go Republican by 50,000.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Fifty-six towns show a Republican gain of 2,960 over the vote of 1869. In the city of Watertown the Republicans gain 167, and in Canandaigua 88. Jarvis Lord, Democrat, is probably re-elected Senator in the Twenty-eighth or Monroe District.

Election returns from the city come in slowly. In the Fourth District Tweed is re-elected Senator by an estimated majority of 12,000. In the Fifth District, Norton, Tammany, is re-elected Senator by a large majority. Waltman, Tammany, is elected Senator in the Sixth District. O'Brien, the candidate of the Reform Democracy, Custom House representative and Commissioner of Seventy, is elected to the Senate by an estimated majority of from 2,000 to 3,000. Genet, Tammany, is elected to the Senate in the Eighth District. Of twenty-one candidates for Assembly, the returns indicate that there are thirteen Tammanyites elected. It is believed that Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden are chosen for Assembly, also Twombly and other Reformers. The Democratic Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, it is supposed, are re-elected. The Sixth ward gives the Democratic state ticket 3,295 majority, and yet gives Barrett 2,401 over Ledwith. Spencer and Jones, Tammany, are re-elected Supervisor and Court Judge.

NEW YORK, 10 O'CLOCK P. M.—From the complexion of the returns received from the interior of the State it would seem that the Republicans have elected twenty of the thirty-two Senators, and that they will have a majority in the Assembly. A majority of the city the only Democratic Senators believed to be elected are Tracy, of the Thirteenth district; Hardenburg, of the Fourteenth; Lord, of the Twenty-eighth (Rochester) district, and Fargo, of the Thirty-first (Buffalo) district. The Democratic majority in the city is estimated at thirty thousand. In the four wards of the Fifth district will reach 12,000, and probably the Fire Proof candidates for Aldermen are elected in nineteen out of the twenty wards.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—The election at Hannibal, to-day, resulted in the defeat of the Republican [illegible] by an average majority of one hundred and [illegible]. The Democrats claim it as a victory, but the Mayor and Marshal elected are both Re- [illegible] and that less than three-fourths of the [illegible] were polled.

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] passed off [illegible] mated at [illegible] quiet. No

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS., November 7.—The weather being fine, a very large vote was polled in this State. Partial returns from various sections indicate the election of Washburne for Governor and a Republican majority in the Legislature. In this city Doolittle's majority is 1,175, a Democratic loss. Barta, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, has a majority of 26.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 7.—Kenosha City—Washburn, Republican, 54 majority; Republican gain over 1869 of 29. Mt. Pleasant—Washburn 30 majority; Republican loss of 5. Caledonia, Racine county—Washburn, 43 majority; Republican gain of 24. Kilbourn City—Washburn 93, Berlin City—Washburn 299 majority. Wrocena, Columbia county—Washburn 53; Republican loss 25; Doylestown—Washburn 66. Arlington, Columbia county—Washburn 23; Republican loss 9. Winnebago, Columbia county—Doolittle 38; Democratic gain 29. Portage, Columbia county—Doolittle 230; Democratic gain 133. Oak Grove, Junior county—Doolittle 87. Hubbard, Dodge county—Doolittle 214; Democratic gain 26. Randolph, Columbia county—Washburn's majority 69; Republican loss 6. Racine City—Washburn 88 majority; Republican loss 81. Burlington, Racine county—Doolittle 199 majority; Democratic loss 3. Spring Green, Sark county—Washburne 58 majority; Republican loss 27. Republican, Dodge county—Doolittle; Democratic gain 1.

Fox Lake, Dodge county—Doolittle 3; Republican loss 35. Trenton, Dodge county—Washburne 64; Republican loss 15. Watertown City—Doolittle 557 majority; Democratic gain 32. Town of Beaver Dam—Doolittle 41; loss in town 10, and Democratic loss 83 in the City of Beaver Dam. [illegible]

Fond du Lac county—Washburn 199; Republican gain 12. Palmyra, Jefferson county—Washburn 100 majority; Republican loss 29. Cross Plains, Lane county—Doolittle 182; Democratic gain 38. Arena, Iowa county—Doolittle 29. Genesee, Waukesha county—Washburn 11; Republican gain 5. Sheboygan, Sheboygan county—Doolittle 67; Sheboygan City—Doolittle 118. Bascobel, Grant county—Washburn 125 majority. Town of Waukesha, Waukesha county—Washburn 76 majority; Republican gain 76; the vote in 1869. Prescott, Pierce county—Washburn 73 majority. Black Earth, Dane county—Washburn 87. Town of Berry, Dane county—Doolittle 196. Avera, Iowa county—Doolittle 42. Mineral Point, Iowa county—Doolittle 120 majority. Granville, Milwaukee county—Doolittle 90 majority. Town of Ripon, Fond du Lac county—Washburn 118 majority; Republican gain of 94. Merrimac, Jack county—Washburn 55; gain of 24. Monroe, Green county—Washburn 46; Republican gain 2. Baraboo, Sauk county—Washburn 159; Republican loss 13. Vienna, Dane county—Washburn 79; Republican gain 5. Port Washington, Ozaukee county—Doolittle 202; Republican loss 56. Madison City—Doolittle 118; Democratic gain 4. Bloomerg Grove, Dane county—Doolittle 49; Democratic gain of 6. Schiesgerville, Washington county—Doolittle 20; Democratic gain 3. Clinton, Rock county—Washburne 287; Republican gain of 34. Monroe, Sauk county—Washburn 124 majority; Republican loss 132. Hawkeon, Winnebago county—Washburn 132; Republican loss 58. Fond du Lac city and town—Washburn 147 majority; Republican gain 12. Town of Round Lac county—Washburn 156; gain 20. Broadhead, Green county—Republican majority 115. Milton—Hock county—Washburn 199; Republican gain 22. Decatur—Green county—Washburne 124; Republican loss 55. Janesville City—Washburn 156; Republican loss 16. Smockton—Jefferson county—Washburne 140; Republican loss 87. Meforer—Fond du Lac county—Washburn 136; Republican gain 37. Wheeler—Dunn county—Washburn 237; Republican gain 6. Palmyra, Jeffersonville—Washburn 168. Republican loss 36. Two Rivers, Manitowoc county—Washburn 46. Manitowoc town and city of Green Bay—Washburn 121 majority; Democratic gain 19. Greenfield, Waukesha county—Doolittle 122 majority; Democratic gain 3. Greenfield, Lacrosse county—Washburn 15; Republican loss 54. Wauseka, Grant county—Washburn 29; Republican loss 5. New Lisbon, Juneau county—Washburn 92; Republican gain 5. Town of Muscoda, Grant county—Doolittle 74 majority; Democratic gain 32. Fulton, Rock county—Washburn 72; Republican gain 10. Eagle, Waukesha county—Doolittle majority 2. Delafield, Waukesha county—Washburn 105 majority; Republican gain 30 in economy. Waukesha county—Doolittle, 5; Republican loss, 9. Town of Burns—Washburn, 80; Republican gain, 8. All River—Washburn, 81. Pewaukee, Waukesha county—Washburn, 29; Republican gain, 51. Marshfon, Juneau county—Washburn, 63; Republican loss, 13. Town of Lemanwerk, Juneau county—Washburne—[illegible]; Democratic gain 6. Middleton, Dane county—Doolittle, 46; Democratic gain, 7. Otsego, Columbia county—Washburn, 66; Republican loss, 117. City of Milwaukee—Doolittle, 1,380 majority; Republican gain, 569; three Republican Assemblymen, 5 Democrats and one Independent. Town of Dane, Dane county—Washburn 13; Republican gain 10; West Van Cairn—Washburne 128; Republican gain 21. Menominee, Dane county—Washburne 245 majority; Republican loss —0. Town of Van Cairn—Washburne 105 majority; Republican gain 40. Town of Washington—Van Cairn—Washburne 45; Republican gain 29. Middleburg, Washington county—Doolittle 345; Democratic loss 5. Town of Waupan, Fond du Lac county—Washburn 113; Republican gain 24. Lake, Milwaukee county—Doolittle 56; Republican gain 38. Town of Oak Creek, Mill county—Doolittle 292; Democratic gain 22. Town of Dunn, Dunn county—Washburn 31 majority; Republican loss 15.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 8.—Wisconsin elects Washburn, Republican, for Governor by an increased majority over 1869, and both branches of the Legislature are Republican.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, November 7.—A few scattering returns from New Jersey indicate the probable election of Parker, Democrat, Governor, by a reduced majority received with his ticket.

TRENTON, N. J., November 8.—Parker is probably elected Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. The Democrats will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Dispatches from Newark, N. J., announce the election of the Democratic ticket throughout the State. The change in the city of Newark would elect Parker, even if the Democrats gained nothing elsewhere. Sussex county will probably give him 1,500 majority.

Huntendon county gives 1,650 majority for Parker; Passaic, 800 for Walsh; Hudson, 2,800 for Parker; Cumberland, 1,100 for Walsh; NEWARK, N. J., November 8.—Newark City returns complete gives Parker, Democrat for Governor, 828 majority, being a Democratic gain of 2,000 over the vote of eight months ago. Scattering returns from East Jersey favors Parker's prospects. Nothing decisive has yet been heard from North Jersey.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 7.—Boston gives Washburn about 1,500 pluriality. Lamb, Democrat, is lacked over 800 of a plurality in the city. Sixty-three towns, including Boston, foot up: Washburn, 24,928; Adams, 19,753; Chamberlain, 4,961; Adams' gain, 5,300; Washburn's majority, 5,136. Adams, Democratic candidate for Governor, was defeated in Quincy for Representative.

BOSTON, November 8, 2 A. M.—Washburne, Republican, is elected Governor over Adams by 25,000 plurality, with fifty-six towns to hear from. The Republicans will have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. By a combination of labor reformers and Democrats a slight gain was made in the number of Democratic members. The House will stand Republicans 185, opposition 64. In Boston the Republicans made a handsome gain.

Boston, with the exception of the Fifth ward, gives Washburn 8,146, Adams 7,112, Chamberlin 249, Pitman 787. Last year, including the Fifth ward, the vote stood: Gaston, 16,961, Adams, 15,981, Phillips, 1,949, scattering 12. The whole returns from several of the principal towns indicate the general result in the State. The vote is unusually small. There is little popular interest manifested in this city to-night. The vote will reach [illegible].

BOSTON, November 7—10 P. M.—Returns from one hundred and seventy-seven cities and towns give Washburn in round numbers, 61,000 votes, Adams 49,000, Chamberlain and Pitman about 9,000 each.

Washburn's plurality will exceed Claflin's of last year, which was a little less than 9,000. The Legislature will be largely Republican. Charles Hale, late consul General in Egypt, is elected Senator over William D. Park, Democrat. The Anti-Annexationists have carried Charlestown.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 7.—Returns from the State come in slowly. The election passed off generally very quietly. The returns, so far as received from fifty-seven towns and cities, give Austin a majority of 1,000. The returns from the city of St. Paul are not yet counted. In 1869, 2,656 votes were cast. There has been done on Governor and Secretary of State. St. Cloud City polls a vote of 256. Austin getting but 79 votes. Duluth gives Austin 150 majority. No returns are yet in from the southern part of the State.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 7.—Returns are in from seventy-eight towns and cities, giving Austin 3,125, Young 1,695. Austin's majority in the city of Ramsey county and St. Paul vote not counted, but probably reduce the above majority considerably.

KANSAS.

LEAVENSWORTH, KS., November 8.—Returns from various wards in the city, Fort Leavenworth precinct, Torganoke and Delaware townships foreshadow a complete Republican victory. The average Republican majority is about three hundred. The Democrats carried the county last year by a small majority. The indications are that the Republican tickets in the entire State have increased majorities.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 7.—The election to-day passed off quietly. At least 900 persons were denied the right to vote because their names did not appear on the registration book in the wards where they applied to vote. The Brooks ticket, so-called in opposition to the Senator Clayton party, is elected by a majority of from 500 to 600. The judges are now busy counting, and as they allow no one present, there is no means of knowing the official count.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 8.—Returns are meagre and unsatisfactory in character, but enough is known to insure a large majority in the Legislature for the Conservatives. The Conservative gains are very large. They carry everything in Richmond and Henrico counties. Norfolk is Conservative. Petersburg is Republican by 5,000 majority. The Republicans carry Lynchburg. The aggregate Conservative majority will reach 20,000. Order prevailed everywhere.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., November 7.—The Conservative candidates for the Legislature carry this city by large majority of about 200. No returns have been received from the county, but it is supposed the Conservatives have elected their candidates.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—Baltimore City, omitting the Eleventh ward, gives Whyte, Democrat, for Governor, 21,763; Tome, Republican, 13,999; Whyte's majority, 7,764. Last year, in the same wards, the Democratic Congressional vote was 22,891; Republican, 14,400. The Democratic majority last year in the missing ward (the Eleventh), was 256.

BALTIMORE, November 8 A. M.—Whyte's majority in this city is 8,238. Waddington, Frederick and Cecil counties go Republican. Baltimore county is Democratic. Republican gains are reported nearly all over the State. The Republicans will undoubtedly have several members in the Senate, and probably one-fourth of the House of Delegates. They had not a member in either branch of the last Legislature. The Democrats claim the election of their State ticket by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The Republicans do not concede the election of Whyte. Of the nine counties on the eastern shore, only one has been heard from. There is a large colored vote in that section, the full strength of which was polled. Nothing has been heard from St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert or Hartford counties. In Allegheny county, Piane, Republican candidate for Associate Judge, has a large majority, reported to be over 10,000.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH., November 8.—For the first time in twelve years, the Republicans have carried this city. Hugh Moffat was elected Mayor by about 700 majority. Five Republicans and five Democratic Aldermen are elected, leaving the Common Council thirteen Republicans to seven Democrats. The balance of the Republican ticket was elected, except, perhaps, a Justice of the Peace.

5 P. M.—Moffat's majority is 825, a Republican gain of about 1,900. The Democrats claim to have elected the City Surveyor and one Justice of the Peace, the Common Council standing 14 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

RAILWAYS.

EARNINGS OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC ROAD.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for September and October show an increase of $112,000 over the same months last year. Up to November 1, 134,481 head of cattle were transported over the road eastward, being 8,000 more than the entire rummer last year. Seventy-five thousand additional head will be carried to Kansas City for packing and for the eastern markets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Indian chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, whose sentences have been commuted to imprisonment for life, have arrived safely at the Huntsville Penitentiary.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation recommending the observance of Thursday, the 26th of November, as a day of public Thanksgiving.

The Grand Council of Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee closed its session at Nashville yesterday. The Grand Chapter meets to-day and will continue its session throughout the week.

CITY MATTERS.

OUR COUNTY JAIL.

Charges of Mismanagement by the Agent of the Prison Society—Favoritism, Extortion, Profanity and Drunkenness—The Character and Conduct of the Turnkey—An Investigation Demanded.

The Allegheny County Prison Society met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Diamond Alley. Mr. Robert Orr occupied the chair, and Mr. R. C. Miller acted as Secretary.

REPORT OF THE AGENT.

The most important matter for consideration was the report of Rev. H. H. Hall, the agent of the society, whose business it is to visit the jail and the penitentiary, alleviate the condition of the prisoners as far as possible, and make such reports and recommendations as to him may seem proper. As this report contained grave charges in regard to the management of the county jail, it elicited some discussion—mainly on the part of Messrs. Moses, Scandrett and Smith. The prices which rule inside the jail are: Bread and coffee, fifteen cents per piece; tallow candles, fifteen cents each; cards, five cents per box; daily papers, five cents each; postage stamps, five cents each; tobacco, ten cents per plug. Any prisoner also prefers charges of gross profanity and drunkenness against the warden.

The report then states that if these things be so, it is the duty of the Society to see that a remedy is applied.

LEGAL BIRDS OF PREY.

The next fact presented is that there are lawyers in the city who are worse than vultures—men of the good cut who hover about the jail like birds of prey over a dead body, ready to swoop down and enrich themselves with the money and effects of the unfortunate prisoners. They make a business of battering away men's happiness and liberty for gain.

EXTORTIONATE OFFICIALS.

Although the proof is wanting it is believed, from investigations made during last month, that there are officers holding positions of trust in the community who will, for the slightest offense, put a man into jail—a short money, and then take money from his enemies to keep him in.

The last complaint is that men are kept too long in prison before getting their trial—kept for months in ignorance of the charge laid against them, without a hearing, and when tried are found not guilty!

WILL THERE BE AN INVESTIGATION?

Having given the substance of the charges, the question remains: "Will there be an investigation?" The Prison Board, composed of the Judges, the Commissioners, the Mayors, the Sheriff, and the County Controller, Democrat, is the body to see to certain the truth or falsity of the principal abuses complained of. It is due to the Society that they should have a full and fair hearing, and it is also equally important to Warden Scandrett that he be given an opportunity to vindicate himself.

LIBRARY HALL LECTURE COURSE.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson on "Workingmen and Demagogues.

The Library Hall Lecture Course of 1871-2 opened last evening under the most brilliant and favorable auspices, the hall being crowded to its extreme capacity by a cultured and thoughtful audience who had assembled to hear Miss Anna E. Dickinson deliver her new but already famous lecture on the Trades Union question, "Demagogues and Workingmen."

Precisely at 8 o'clock Miss Dickinson made her appearance on the platform, escorted by W. N. Howard, Esq., Chairman of the Lecture Committee, who performed the ceremony of introduction in a few brief but fitting sentences.

Miss Dickinson, who was enthusiastically received, opened her lecture, which was delivered without the aid of either manuscript or notes, showing how, in all times and ages there had been a tendency toward equality amongst mankind. The movement has sometimes stopped, sometimes even turned back; Kings, Priests, Nobles, its battlefields, its sieges, but through all and above all it has always gone on. The struggle has been known by different names in different ages. It has been between king and noble, between feudal lord and tenant, between lord and lord, between master and slave. Now we call it capital and labor.

The reformers say that laborers—that is *hand* laborers—are the workingmen of the country, and that they are poorly paid. I have also said, and I say this proposition that only hand laborers are workingmen; every man in America is a workingman. The laboring men here are just as well paid as the clergymen, the physicians, as are the workers in wood, in coal, or in iron. Justice is what the reformers open their lips for at night and early in the morning. In a word, they ask for "more." But there is while other men have not these advantages; and if the rights of labor are to be fought for, this is the time. meanor, he is shut up for days, or for a week even, to gratify the spleen of a man infinitely more vile and wicked than he.

THE TURNKEY—PRISON PRICES.

A letter from a prisoner is then cited, in proof of which is contained. This prisoner says that Wm. Reed, a professional bully, is head Turnkey inside, and lords it over the prisoners with all the pomp of the King of Dahomey. He orders old men away from their bars, while others are allowed to keep their bars, whether from choice or favoritism. Reed is worth, Georgia Roberts, has been allowed to talk with him for two hours, in full presence of both the warden and his assistant, Messrs. Scandrett and Smith. The prices which rule inside the jail are: Bread and coffee, fifteen cents per piece; tallow candles, fifteen cents each; cards, five cents per box; daily papers, five cents each; postage stamps, five cents each; tobacco, ten cents per plug. Any prisoner also prefers charges of gross profanity and drunkenness against the warden.

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The reformers say that laborers—that is *hand* laborers—are the workingmen of the country, and that they are poorly paid. I have also said, and I say this proposition that only hand laborers are workingmen; every man in America is a workingman. The laboring men here are just as well paid as the clergymen, the physicians, as are the workers in wood, in coal, or in iron. Justice is what the reformers open their lips for at night and early in the morning. In a word, they ask for "more." But there is while other men have not these advantages; and if the rights of labor are to be fought for, this is the time. meanor, he is shut up for days, or for a week even, to gratify the spleen of a man infinitely more vile and wicked than he.

THE TURNKEY—PRISON PRICES.

A letter from a prisoner is then cited, in proof of which is contained. This prisoner says that Wm. Reed, a professional bully, is head Turnkey inside, and lords it over the prisoners with all the pomp of the King of Dahomey. He orders old men away from their bars, while others are allowed to keep their bars, whether from choice or favoritism. Reed is worth, Georgia Roberts, has been allowed to talk with him for two hours, in full presence of both the warden and his assistant, Messrs. Scandrett and Smith. The prices which rule inside the jail are: Bread and coffee, fifteen cents per piece; tallow candles, fifteen cents each; cards, five cents per box; daily papers, five cents each; postage stamps, five cents each; tobacco, ten cents per plug. Any prisoner also prefers charges of gross profanity and drunkenness against the warden.

The report then states that if these things be so, it is the duty of the Society to see that a remedy is applied.

LEGAL BIRDS OF PREY.

The next fact presented is that there are lawyers in the city who are worse than vultures—men of the good cut who hover about the jail like birds of prey over a dead body, ready to swoop down and enrich themselves with the money and effects of the unfortunate prisoners. They make a business of battering away men's happiness and liberty for gain.

EXTORTIONATE OFFICIALS.

Although the proof is wanting it is believed, from investigations made during last month, that there are officers holding positions of trust in the community who will, for the slightest offense, put a man into jail—a short money, and then take money from his enemies to keep him in.

The last complaint is that men are kept too long in prison before getting their trial—kept for months in ignorance of the charge laid against them, without a hearing, and when tried are found not guilty!

WILL THERE BE AN INVESTIGATION?

Having given the substance of the charges, the question remains: "Will there be an investigation?" The Prison Board, composed of the Judges, the Commissioners, the Mayors, the Sheriff, and the County Controller, Democrat, is the body to see to certain the truth or falsity of the principal abuses complained of. It is due to the Society that they should have a full and fair hearing, and it is also equally important to Warden Scandrett that he be given an opportunity to vindicate himself.

EDUCATION ON THE NORTH SIDE.

Meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers—Annual Reports Presented—Report of the Finance Committee—Tax Collector's Report—Night Library Matter—Communication from Mr. A. Leggate—Small-pox Precautions, &c., &c.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a regular meeting last evening.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. M. B. Sloan.

The Secretary then called the roll when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Ashworth, Brahm, Beckert, Brown, Buiford, Benney, Caney, Dennison, Donaldson, Davis, Dalton, Forster, Holmes, Hanny, Harper, Hutchison, Kanner, Miller, McRoberts, McConnell, McClinton, Patterson, Parke, Rodgers, Sloan, Schreiber, Thomas, Young, Nonas, Chambers and President King.

Reports and auditing committees were then received which showed the schools to be in good condition.

The death of Miss Mary Elphinstone, of the Fourth Ward School was reported, and Miss Bessie Munn was appointed to her position.

The Fifth ward asked for an additional teacher. Granted.

Miss Minnie Orr was confirmed as teacher in the Primary Department of the Sixth Ward School.

Various several reports of the local boards were adopted.

Mr. Barker read a very satisfactory report of a visit to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. The pupils were in attendance and receiving every attention.

On motion, the Committee on State School was instructed to confer with the Pittsburgh Committee relative to an increase in the salary of the teachers.

Mr. Cassidy, from the Committee on Accounts, reported that they had examined the accounts of the collectors of school taxes in the different wards, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION:

DR.		CR.	
1st w'd Duplicate.	$1,901 56	By exonerations	$46 26
2d w'd Duplicate.	2,897 34	1st ward	902 14
3d w'd Duplicate.	1,198 [illegible]	2d ward	1,198 [illegible]
3d w'd due collectors	22 65	3d ward	601 14
4th w'd Duplicate.	1,772 [illegible]	4th ward	1,772 [illegible]
5th w'd Duplicate.	1,216 [illegible]	5th ward	533 60
6th w'd Duplicate.	1,191 [illegible]	6th ward	1,191 [illegible]
7th w'd Duplicate	1,097 20	7th ward	146 26
Total	$16,188 83	Total	$15,555 23
		Cr'ed paid	631 60
		Commissions	622 39
		Due from Collector	1,009 21
		Total	$16,188 83

The committee say, "you can see from the above statements that the commissions amount to over one-fifth of the amount of the duplicates, and your committee gave the detailed statements of accounts of the collectors to the auditing committee, with the fault lies with the assessors in the different wards, there being a large number assessed in one ward, and others who have removed to other cities, and a great many assessed who were dead—some eight or four years. We therefore recommended assessors to assess the wards, and not copy from the old books.

COLLECTORS APPOINTED.

The following persons were recommended to the Board as collectors of school taxes for the coming year: First ward, A. Bailie; Second ward, Robert Dilworth; Third ward, Patrick Ward; Fifth ward, Isaac Stewart; Sixth ward, Alderman Christ; Seventh ward, Frederick Hanny; Eighth ward, David Crow; Ninth ward, R. T. Davis.

The Committee reported sundry bills paid to the amount of $271 56.

On examination the Committee found that the Collector and Receiver of Taxes had settled with the Treasurer, up to the present time (in nine months), $14,586, which will cost the citizens of Allegheny about $1,360, while, had the money been collected on the old plan (three per cent. commission), it would have cost nearly $1,500 more.

THE LIQUOR FINES.

The Committee, in conclusion, stated that considerable opposition had been manifested to the paying over of the liquor fines to the Board, many maintaining that there is no law for the same. Legal advice is asked on the matter.

The following resolution accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to credit the collectors of taxes for 1870 and also that the collector of taxes for 1870 be allowed five per cent commission for collecting the delinquent taxes of 1870 and that hereafter, so as the receiver of taxes may be enabled to keep his accounts correctly. All collectors of delinquent taxes be authorized to pay the same to the receiver instead of directly to the Repository.

The report was received and the persons named therein as collectors were confirmed as such and the accompanying resolution was adopted.

Mr. Caney called the attention of the Board to a conflict between the school laws and city code of Allegheny in relation to the collection of liquor fines. On motion, the Finance Committee was instructed to employ counsel and get an opinion on the subject.

Mr. Parke read an unfavorable report from the Committee on Special Instruction, which was received and ordered to be published in the annual report.

NO CHANGE IN TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Mr. D. L. Patterson submitted the report of the committee on Teachers and Salaries. The salaries for the ensuing year were left the same as at present. The report was received and ordered to be published.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Night Schools, reported that but few principals had communicated with him, and came here with Parepa—and no superior. Indeed, many insist that Mr. Schreiber possesses more of those powerful attributes—sentiment and feeling—and that he is a perfect master of difficult mechanical detail. The public may confidently look forward to the concert of the musical festival. They will wish to be reminded that tickets for the reserved seats, that are advertised, can be procured at Kleber Brothers, and that it were well that they should be applied for without delay; and the Folk Museum will be there to advise how to get at the Fort Wayne and Panhandle roads have made arrangements to keep their engines under steam every night until the concerts are over, offering the additional inducement of half fare tickets from Rochester or Allegheny former, and Steubenville on the latter, good until Saturday.

Into a "Bosh" Tub.

A "bosh" tub is a large vessel in which puddlers cool off the irons used by them in stirring things up in the furnace. Such a tub, when filled with hot water and red hot irons, is not a pleasant thing to fall in, yet it appears that such was the fate of Philip Kelley, an employee at a mill in Soho. He did not fall into the tub of his own accord, but in an information made yesterday before Alderman Gripp, charges that Herman Spencer pushed him therein. A warrant for Herman's arrest, on a charge of assault and battery, has been issued.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. E. R. MACK, of the *Commoner*, a new Cincinnati publication, is in the city.

THE Allegheny Educational Controllers are taking active measures to prevent the introduction of small-pox among the pupils.

THE Rev. Joseph King, President of the Allegheny Board of Control, is an admirable presiding officer.

ABOUT one-half only of the Allegheny School Controllers are generally in attendance at a meeting of the Board.

MR. WILLIAM M. CLANEY has a new plan for conducting school examinations.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

DURING the last three weeks a large number of books of new clothing, some donated by the different churches, have been left at the weigh house, for no fewer than eight bales of rags. Each bale will weigh house about half a cart load, and as the building is quite damp the weighmaster states the rags will be greatly damaged if not soon removed. Will those whose duty it is to ship these goods attend to the matter as soon as possible?

LAST EVENING, a lecture was delivered in the Second United Presbyterian Church, (Col. Clark's), by Rev. David Steele, of Philadelphia, on the subject of "Covenant." There was a very small attendance, but those present appeared greatly interested in the lecture. The subject was handled in an able manner, and although the speaker occupied over an hour and a half in the delivery of the lecture, he held the attention of the audience throughout. The speaker dwelt at length on the nature of the covenants, also considered some of the objects contemplated in its outward administration, and closed by noticing the obligations of the covenant. At the close of the lecture, the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

An Unfounded Rumor.

It was currently reported yesterday, that the death of the small-pox patient in the lock-up on Monday, was caused by exposure and want of attention. The Mayor was soon advised of the report, when he decided to take the sworn statements of the attending physician, some of the officers and others, for the purpose of showing that the reports are without foundation. The testimony will be taken in a day or two. The physician, we understand, will testify that everything possible was done for the patient; that when he first examined him he believed his case hopeless, as he had for a year past given himself up to drink and was on the verge of the *mania a potu*. Other witnesses will testify that the patient was not placed in a cell, but was put in the large room, which is used for the accommodation of travelers, who have not the means to remain over night at a hotel. It will also be shown that the patient had no sooner been placed in the room than a fire was kindled, a good bed obtained, a meal furnished and other attentions paid.

The report is unfortunate at this time, as it is the force of the primary elections, and quite a number of citizens, who are well acquainted with the Mayor, and his generous and kind-hearted disposition, have expressed themselves greatly surprised that he would allow a patient to be ill treated by the police. Last night